

(11) Publication number : 0 432 969 A1

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : 90313286.8

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>5</sup>: H04N 1/46

(22) Date of filing : 07.12.90

(30) Priority : 12.12.89 GB 8928058

(43) Date of publication of application :  
19.06.91 Bulletin 91/25

(64) Designated Contracting States :  
DE GB

(71) Applicant : CROSFIELD ELECTRONICS  
LIMITED  
Wedgewood Way  
Stevenage Hertfordshire SG1 4QN (GB)

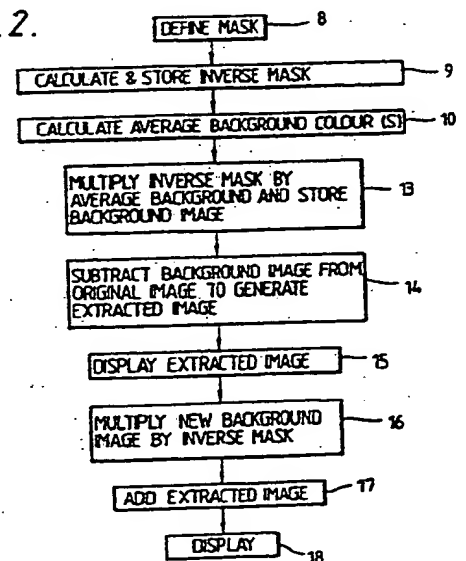
(72) Inventor : Yeomans, Andrew James Victor  
65 Grove Road  
Tring, Hertfordshire, HP23 5PB (GB)

(74) Representative : Skone James, Robert  
Edmund et al  
GILL JENNINGS & EVERY 53-64 Chancery  
Lane  
London WC2A 1HN (GB)

(54) Digital image generation.

(57) A method of generating a representation of a subsidiary coloured image initially contained within a larger image represented by digital data defining the colour content of pixels of the image comprises defining a control data array. This control data array (9) defines for at least those pixels in the image corresponding to the region containing the subsidiary image, the proportion of the image pixel colour which is due to the subsidiary image. The average colour in regions of the image different from the subsidiary image region is then determined. The inverse of the control data array is multiplied by the determined average colour to generate a background image (13) which is subtracted (14) from the corresponding region of the original image so as to generate the representation of the subsidiary image.

Fig. 2.



EP 0 432 969 A1



background. The mixing function would be derived from the soft mask density. Typically, this could be done by amplifying the soft mask function (for example by multiplying by a scale factor) and then limiting the results to 100%. The wanted image would be multiplied by this new mask value, before being added to the new background image multiplied by the old mask function.

The first and second means, the multiplying means and the subtracting means may be provided by hardware components but will typically be constituted by a suitably programmed computer. For example, the method could be implemented on the Crosfield Studio Image Retouching System.

Where the images are not monochrome, the method will be repeated for each colour component. An example of a method and apparatus according to the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which :-

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the apparatus ;

Figure 2 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of the apparatus shown in Figure 1 ;

Figure 3 illustrates an image ; and,

Figures 4A-4G illustrate the variation of colour content and mask content across a portion of the image shown in Figure 3, as is explained below.

The apparatus has a generally conventional form and comprises a processor 1 to which commands are fed by an operator using a digitising tablet 2 and cursor 3. Digital data defining the colour content of pixels of images is stored in a store 4 and digital data defining masks is stored in a mask store 5. The processor 1 is coupled to a monitor 6 to enable images stored in the store 4 to be viewed.

In this example, it is intended to describe how an image of the form shown in Figure 3 is processed so as to extract the foreground image of head and shoulders 7 from the background blue sky 11 and green grass 12. The problem with achieving this extraction lies in the fine detail of the hair region 7 where small portions of the blue sky can be viewed. Clearly, it will be very undesirable if the extracted image is inserted back into an image with a differently coloured background for the old background still to be visible.

In this example it is assumed that the hair colour is on average C = 60%, M = 80%, Y = 80% and the sky colour is on average C = 40%, M = 0%, Y = 0% where C is cyan, M is magenta and Y is yellow. Figure 4A illustrates therefore the variation in cyan in the hair region. Figure 4B illustrates the corresponding variation in magenta. The variation in yellow is similar to 4B, so is not shown. Thus, pixels which solely define the hair image will have a cyan content of 60% and a magenta content of 80% while pixels defining solely the sky background region will have a cyan content of 40% and a magenta content of 0% (with some noise). There will, however, be some pixels in the image where neither pure hair nor pure sky colour is present

and this is indicated by the region noted as "mixture" in Figures 4A and 4B.

In order to extract the foreground image shown in Figure 3, the operator uses the digitizing tablet 2 and cursor 3 to control the processor 1 to carry out the following steps as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3.

To extract the foreground image shown in Figure 3, the operator initially defines a soft mask. This may be defined using a conventional technique or the technique described in our co-pending patent application entitled "Improvements Relating to Control Data Arrays" (Agent's Ref: 30/2997/01). This soft mask comprises an array of control data pixels, there being one control data pixel corresponding to each original image pixel. The content of each control data pixel defines the proportion of the colour components in the corresponding pixel of the original image which is to be extracted. Thus, for the hair/sky region represented in Figures 4A and 4B, the soft mask values will have the form shown in Figure 4C. This indicates that for image pixels solely representing hair it is desired to extract 100% of that pixel data while for image pixels representing solely sky (i.e. undesired background) it is desired to extract 0%. There is then a general gradation in the mixture region. The mask definition step is indicated by step 8 in Figure 2. The mask is stored in the mask store 5.

In a step 9 the inverse of the stored mask is determined. Where the mask values or densities are normalised to vary between 0 and 1 then the inverse mask is defined as, 1-mask value. This inverse mask is stored in the store 5.

In a step 10 the processor 1 calculates the average background colours in the image. In the case of the Figure 3 image, there are two background colours : the blue sky region 11 and the green grass region 12.

Each pixel in the inverse mask previously determined is then multiplied by the corresponding average background colour and the resultant background image is stored in the image store 4 (step 13). This background image effectively defines, in the region of the image to be extracted, the amount of undesired background colour. Figure 4D illustrates the variation of the undesired background cyan in the hair/sky regions where it will be seen that for image pixels defining solely hair then there is no undesired cyan background whereas in regions defining solely sky the entire cyan (40%) is undesired while a general gradation takes place in the mixture region. For magenta and yellow the variation is shown in Figure 4E.

The processor 1 then subtracts the background image generated in step 13 from the original image so as to generate the extracted image (step 14). This effectively corresponds in the case of the cyan colour component to the subtraction of the trace in Figure 4D (undesired background cyan) from the trace in Figure 4A (original image cyan) and in the case of magenta

and yellow subtraction of the trace in Figure 4E (undesired background magenta or yellow) from that in Figure 4B (original image magenta or yellow). The resultant variations in cyan, and magenta or yellow are shown in Figures 4F and 4G respectively. It will be seen from these latter traces that in the mixture region the colour component content falls to 0 for all colour components.

This extracted image can then be displayed after conversion to red, green, blue components on the monitor 6 (step 15) to allow the operator to check that the extraction has worked successfully (step 15). The extracted image is then stored in the image store 4.

If desired, the operator can arrange for the extracted image to be inserted into a new background image also in the store 4. This is achieved by multiplying the new background image by the previously determined inverse mask (step 16) and then adding the extracted image (step 17). The resultant can then be displayed on the monitor 6 (step 18).

As has been mentioned above, instead of the simple addition of step 17, a more complex blending may be necessary with a possible addition of noise to ensure a seamless join in between the images.

#### Claims

1. A method of generating a representation of a subsidiary coloured image initially contained within a larger image represented by digital data defining the colour content of pixels of the image, the method comprising defining a control data array which defines for at least those pixels in the image corresponding to the region containing the subsidiary image the proportion of the image pixel colour which is due to the subsidiary image (9); determining the average colour in regions of the image different from the subsidiary image region (10); multiplying the inverse of the control data array by the determined average colour to generate a background image (13); and subtracting the background image from the corresponding region of the original image so as to generate the representation of the subsidiary image (14).
2. A method according to claim 1 for inserting the subsidiary image into another image, the method comprising multiplying data defining the colour content of pixels of the another image by the inverse of the control data array and thereafter combining the representation of the subsidiary image.
3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the combining step comprises adding the representation of the subsidiary image to the multiplied data.
4. Apparatus for generating a representation of a subsidiary coloured image initially contained within a larger image represented by digital data defining the colour content of pixels of the image, the apparatus comprising first means (4) for generating and storing a control data array which defines for at least those pixels in the image corresponding to the region containing the subsidiary image the proportion of the image pixel colour which is due to the subsidiary image; second means for determining the average colour in regions of the image different from the subsidiary image region; multiplying means for multiplying the inverse of the control data array by the determined average colour to generate a background image; and subtraction means for subtracting the background image from the corresponding region of the original image so as to generate the representation of the subsidiary image.

Fig.1.

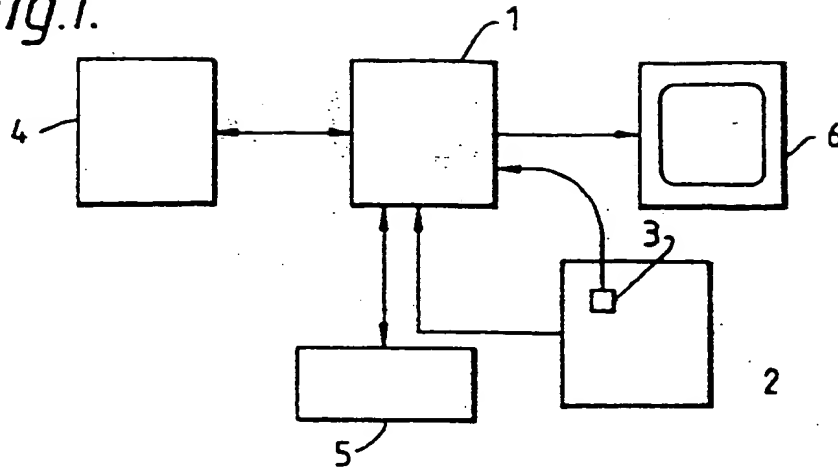
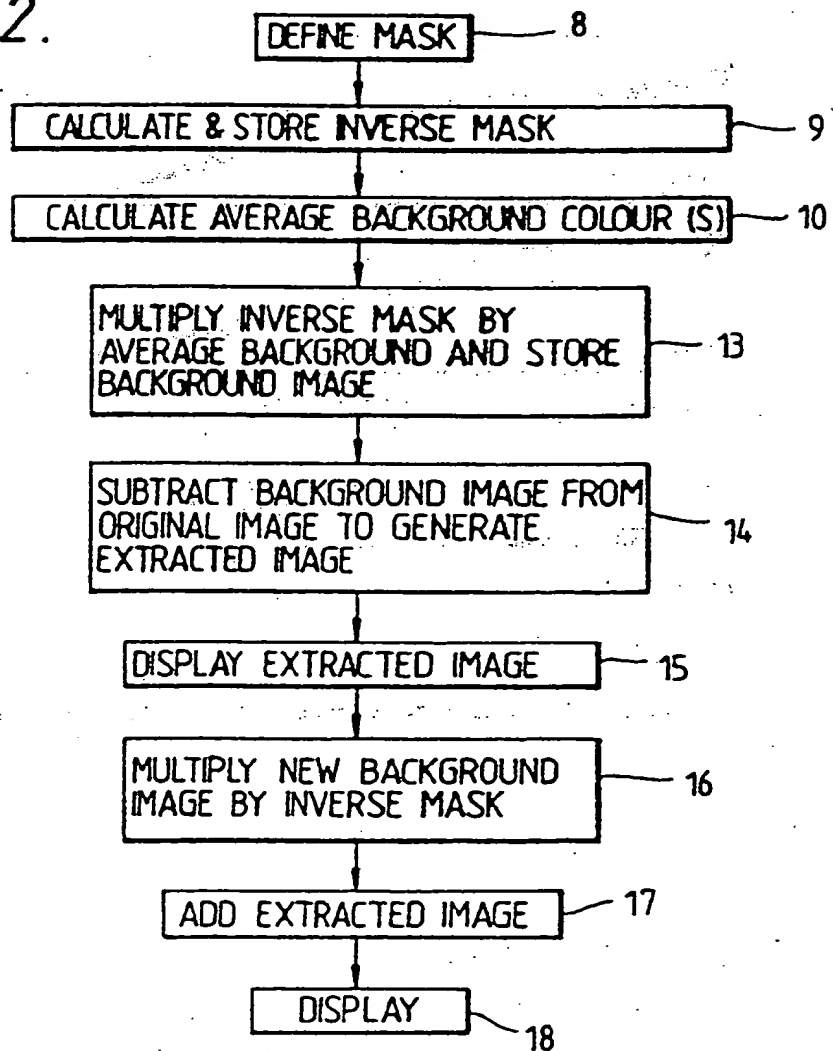


Fig.2.



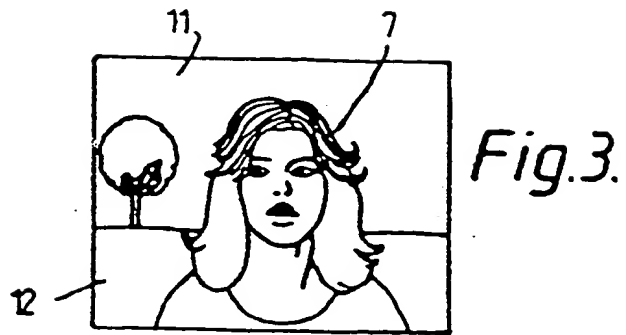
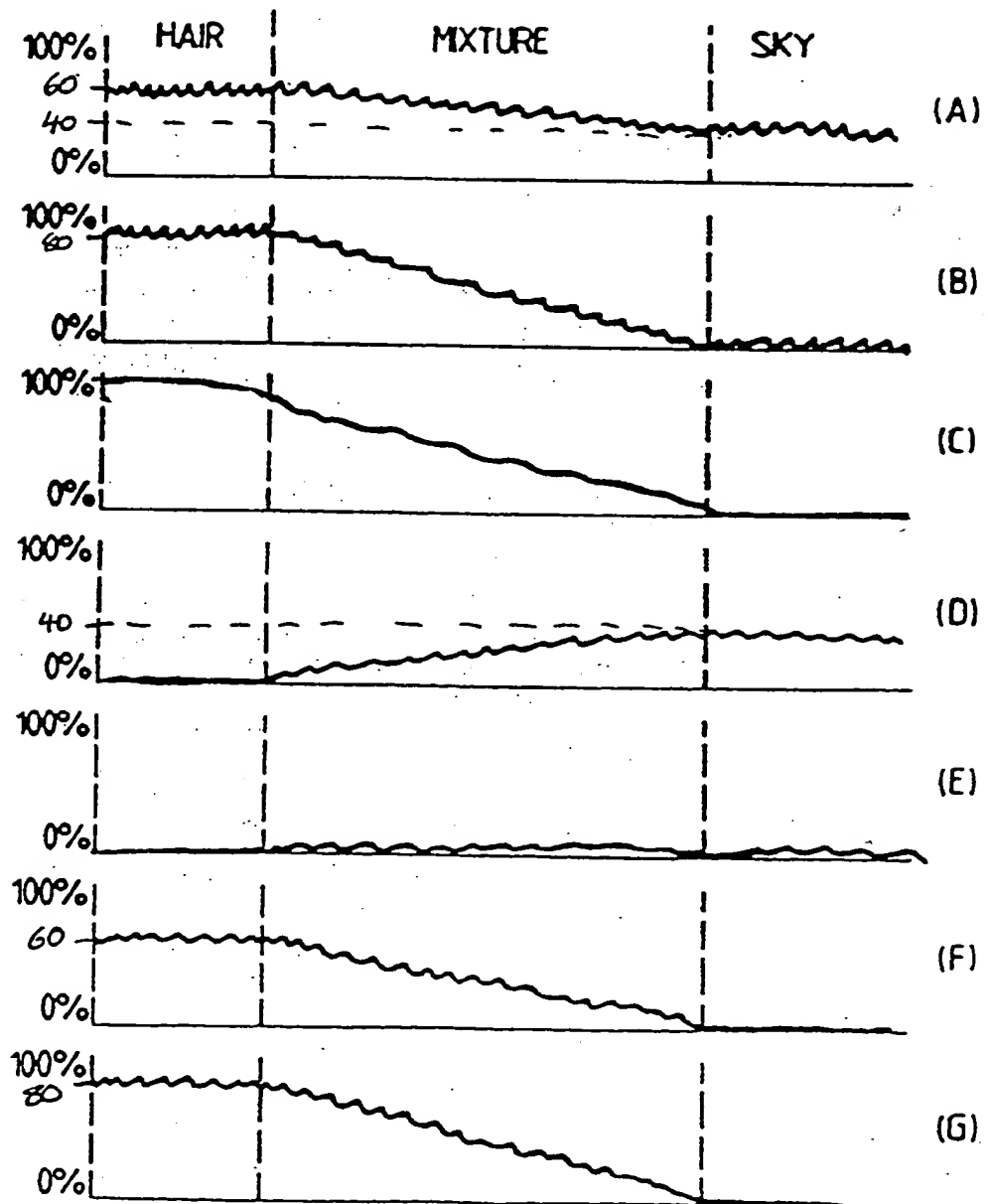


Fig. 4.





European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 31 3286

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	EP-A-0 070 174 (SONY CORP.) * Page 4, line 4 - page 6, line 7; page 8, line 25 - page 9, line 23 *	1-4	H 04 N 1/46
A	EP-A-0 235 902 (CROSSFIELD ELECTRONICS LTD) * Page 7, lines 10-17; page 11, line 1 - page 12, line 2 *	1,4	
A	EP-A-0 171 829 (QUANTEL LTD) * Abstract *	1,4	
A	EP-A-0 307 948 (TOPPAN PRINTING CO.) * Abstract *	1,4	
			<b>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)</b>  H 04 N 1/00 G 06 F 15/00 H 04 N 9/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>20-03-1991</b>	Examiner <b>HAZEL J.F.</b>
<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			